Packet-Radio Digest   Wed, 16 Jun 93   Volume 93 : Issue 170

Today's Topics:
                          ampr.org (2 msgs)
                    Baycom software for mac ?
                    Digital microwave project
                        KPC3 to Yaesu 736
                 Packet on an HP100LX... (3 msgs)
              RESULT: rec.radio.amateur reorganization
                       TCP/IP Help, please
                         TFPCR by FTP ?
               using a Sound Blaster board as a TNC

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 10:09:47 GMT
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!pirates.cs.swt.edu!swrinde!dptspd!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: ampr.org
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In <1viknoINNjaf@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

> And that's how it works.
>   - Brian

Thanks for the explanation!

****
* Jack Spitznagel   * As a curmudgeon, I speak for *

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 10:06:03 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!swrinde!dptspd!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: ampr.org
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

Louis, (and all),

You are absolutely correct in most ways.... but... to explain this
comprehensively, we really ought to have a good amateur oriented "hitch
hikers guide to the Inet".... I don't have time to write it... I have
found that most hams comprehend the "regional subnet" explanation pretty
well although it is grossly oversimplified.

The only place I take issue with you about Internet knowledge of
ampr.org is on the business of address resolution and routing...

You might wish to talk to Brian Kantor about this... but my
understanding is that UCSD.EDU is the authoritative DNS for ampr.org
(yes, I know some addresses are not 44.xxx!) and mirrorshades.ucsd.edu
takes advantage of the currently expanding gateway system to act as a
router to those subnets of ampr.org that *are* connected.

I can't understand why things work so well for me here otherwise! When
mirrorshades is working, I can get from my uthscsa.edu hooks to anybody
on the gateway system that has their TNC turned on (where the local
firewalls have been specifically adjusted for me!)... tracerte tells me
that I use mirrorshades to do it and thorin (my local DNS) resolves all
my ampr.org requests using the tables at UCSD.EDU....

73's

Date: Wed, 16 Jun 1993 00:47:28 GMT
From: munnari.oz.au!newsroom.utas.edu.au!ccresources6h59.cc.utas.edu.au!
user@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu
Subject: Baycom software for mac ?
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

I am writing this for a friend of mine....

He asks if anyone knows of any software to use a Baycom packet radio with a
mac?

email replies only, as i do not regularly read this newsgroup.
thanks in advance....

cheers

Peter Gee
u894601@postoffice.utas.edu.au

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 15:37:16 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
newsserver.jvnc.net!yale.edu!cs.yale.edu!ewing@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Digital microwave project
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.uucp) wrote:
: Practically speaking, the *intent* of the regulations is to protect
: the public, using unsophisticated equipment, from being exposed to
: indecent materials, and to restrict broadcast type services. So a
: compressed data stream is just a data transmission that's unlikely
: to be hassled.

A well-compressed data stream is indistinguishable from an encrypted
message. And, with the the "right" key, you can pull any plaintext
out of a random data sequence. I.e., the same string can be decoded
as your typical no-content QSO, hard-core porno pix, or your favorite
heavy metal band. It is a standard crypto technique to disguise "bad"
info as harmless text.

So what's the poor FCC to do? Write the "compress" or "zip" spec into
Part 97? If the real intent is to protect innocent ears, I think any
common data compression is OK; if it's to prevent secret communications,
then allow only plaintext. But even plaintext is suspicious. I think

we have to outlaw ham radio... :-)

--
Martin Ewing AA6E   ewing-martin@yale.edu (ewing@yalevm.bitnet)
Yale University Science & Engineering Computing Facility 203-432-4243

Date: 15 Jun 93 16:20:37 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!
flinxwei@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: KPC3 to Yaesu 736
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

I am trying to connect my Kantronics KPC-3 to a Yaesu 736 but since purchas, I
seem to have misplaced my 'Getting Started' manual. Would anyone happen to
have the details as to how to preform this connection?

73,
Eric N8UNN

Eric Linxweiler   Mathematica Student Rep.
The Ohio State University   Wolfram Research, Inc.
Dept. of Mathematics

e-mail: linxweiler.1@osu.edu -or-   linx+@osu.edu
packet: n8unn@w8cqk.#cmh.oh.usa.na

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 11:26:17 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!utnut!torn!nott!
cunews!freenet.carleton.ca!Freenet.carleton.ca!ac184@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Packet on an HP100LX...
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

I'm a newcomer to the packet world, so these questions might be naive...
June's QST had a short article about a portable packet system using an
HT and a Sharp Q-series pocket organizer. The gent who created this used
it solely as a "dumb" terminal for PBBS use. I would like to go further
and create a portable TCP/IP node using an HP100LX running (I suppose)
KA9Q NOS, connected to some sort of TNC. My questions:does the 100LX have
enough horsepower to handle something like this? What kind of TNC should I
purchase? What's the max bps I could expect to see? As to the TNC, I have
an AMiga at home, what would be a good item to do double duty as part of a
portable setup and connected to my AMiga? Any info from the gurus so I don't
blow time and money on a cool but unattainable idea will be gratefully

accepted... Oh yeah, the transceiver for all this is a Kenwood TH78A.

Many thanks,
        Tim

--
<><><><><>Tim Murphy<><><><><><>   ---Excerpt from Johnny Birch Jr.'s "101
MAIL: ac184@freenet.carleton.ca Uses For a Dead Rush Limbaugh"---
MOUTH: (613) 562-1664   #5: Emergency backup for inflatable
MARCONI: VE3EEP   Moonwalk kiddie ride at state fair.

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 15:21:05 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!
ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Packet on an HP100LX...
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In article <C8nuFu.H5s@freenet.carleton.ca> ac184@Freenet.carleton.ca (Tim Murphy)
writes:
>
>I'm a newcomer to the packet world, so these questions might be naive...
>June's QST had a short article about a portable packet system using an
>HT and a Sharp Q-series pocket organizer. The gent who created this used
>it solely as a "dumb" terminal for PBBS use. I would like to go further
>and create a portable TCP/IP node using an HP100LX running (I suppose)
>KA9Q NOS, connected to some sort of TNC. My questions:does the 100LX have
>enough horsepower to handle something like this? What kind of TNC should I
>purchase? What's the max bps I could expect to see? As to the TNC, I have
>an AMiga at home, what would be a good item to do double duty as part of a
>portable setup and connected to my AMiga? Any info from the gurus so I don't
>blow time and money on a cool but unattainable idea will be gratefully
>accepted... Oh yeah, the transceiver for all this is a Kenwood TH78A.

Jay Maynard ported a version of KA9Q to the HP95. It should also
work on the HP100. Any TNC that supports the KISS protocol would
be suitable. The PacComm Micropower or the Handipacket would be
good choices. I favor the Micropower since it accepts standard
TAPR TNC2 firmware and hardware add ons. The big problem with
NOS on a palmtop is that NOS has gotten fat with features and
needs as large a TPA as possible to function. By stripping out
the non-essential features, it can fit in the palmtop easily
and still allow plenty of ramdisk space for setup files and the
like. The small keyboard and screen make operating packet this
way somewhat painful, but it definitely works.

Gary

```
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV          |    You make it,      | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems |    we break it.      | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way             |    Guaranteed!       | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244     |                      |
```

Date: 15 Jun 93 18:47:28 GMT
From: ogicse!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!hpcvscrh.cv.hp.com!root@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Packet on an HP100LX...
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In article <C8nuFu.H5s@freenet.carleton.ca>, ac184@Freenet.carleton.ca (Tim
Murphy) writes:
```
|>
|>                                      I would like to go further
|> and create a portable TCP/IP node using an HP100LX running (I suppose)
|> KA9Q NOS, connected to some sort of TNC. My questions:does the 100LX have
|> enough horsepower to handle something like this? What kind of TNC should I
|> purchase? What's the max bps I could expect to see? As to the TNC, I have
|> an AMiga at home, what would be a good item to do double duty as part of a
|> portable setup and connected to my AMiga? Any info from the gurus so I don't
|> blow time and money on a cool but unattainable idea will be gratefully
|> accepted... Oh yeah, the transceiver for all this is a Kenwood TH78A.
|>
|> Many thanks,
|>        Tim
```

I can't comment on what might be the *best* solution, but I've used an
HP 100LX connected to three different radios, one Kenwood (an old 7950
that I dedicate to packet) and two Yaesu handhelds (ft470 and ft530)
through a Kantronics KPC3 without problems. I was running Johan
Reinalda's version of NOS (JNOS 1.08d) at the time. I recompiled the
code to remove drivers that aren't/can't be implemented on the 100, but
otherwise the code was unmodified. Please note that a RAM/FLASH card is
highly desired for any serious use of (J)NOS on the 100.

The 100LX uses a 80c186 cpu running at just under 8 Mhz.

Ron WA7TAS
crh@cv.hp.com

I don't speak for HP, just as a very satisfied user of the HP-100LX.

Date: 14 Jun 93 18:42:58 GMT

From: rtech!amdahl!amdahl!ikluft@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: RESULT: rec.radio.amateur reorganization
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

yee@mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:
>> 202   91 : Yes   Yes :   Yes : rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>> 179 110 :   No   No :   No : rec.radio.amateur.digital.tcp-ip
>
>Since .misc passed ant .tcp-ip failed to pass it seems rather silly
>to use the name rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Yes. It does seem silly. But a vote is how we resolve issues where a
concensus isn't possible. The vote has decided it.

If there's any benefit, the digital radio people can try again in 6 months
without (as much?) interference from the rest of rec.radio.amateur.
--
Ian Kluft KD6EUI PP-ASEL   Amdahl Corporation, Open Systems Development
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com   Santa Clara, CA
[disclaimer: any opinions expressed are mine only... not those of my employer]

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 09:39:18 GMT
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!dptspd!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: TCP/IP Help, please
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In <739976492.AA00299@chowda.sbs.com> David.Cohen@f120.n323.z1.chowda.sbs.com
(David Cohen) writes:
(stuff deleted)

> I can do ax25 connect sessions, but nothing else seems to work
> properly. For instance, when I try an FTP session with another host,
> I find that my station will call out and get a response from the
> station I am trying to connect with. Once we have each exchanged
> a single packet, there is no further reply to my transmissions. I
> am using the following trace command to arrive at these conclusions:
 Have you followed one of the tips on setup and set your DTR and RTS params
to "1"??

use:

param <interface_name> dtr 1
param <interface_name> rts 1

In autoexec.nos.

```
************************************************************************
* Jack Spitznagel                 * As a curmudgeon, I speak for  *
* Internet: jks@giskard.uthscsa.edu * no man, everyman, and my     *
* AMPRNet:  kd4iz@kd4iz.ampr.org   * opinions are none of your     *
* CIS:      76044,476             * business. Those I will gladly *
* Tel:      (210) 567-6616        * share. All else is random.    *
* Foot:      29.41'N 98.38'W      * (C) 1993                      *
************************************************************************
```

Date: Wed, 16 Jun 1993 00:49:56 GMT
From: munnari.oz.au!newsroom.utas.edu.au!ccresources6h59.cc.utas.edu.au!
user@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu
Subject: TFPCR by FTP ?
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

I am writing this for a friend of mine....

He asks if anyone knows where to get the 'TFPCR' program for 'Eskay Packet'
packet radio software...

email replies only please

cheers

Peter Gee
University of Tasmania
u894601@postoffice.utas.edu.au

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 93 18:09:57 PDT
From: csus.edu!netcom.com!netcomsv!cruzio!comix!jeffl@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: using a Sound Blaster board as a TNC
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In article <C8Gs1s.AMA@fc.hp.com> mckee@fc.hp.com (Bret McKee) writes:
>Jack Snodgrass (kf5mg@iinus1.ibm.com) wrote:
>:   Does anyone know what issuse of what magazine had the blurb about
>: doing SSTV using a SB board? Has anyone contacted the program's author
>: to discuss doing something similar with packet instead of SSTV. Thanks.
>
>As I mentioned in a previous post, I have looked into it. I have had a
>working sound card SSTV system for more than a year, but lack of time

If you can do SSTV with a SoundBlaster, would WEFAX (HF FM fax or
VHF AM fax) be feasable? The 23Khz maximum sample rate of the
8 bit SB100 (bottom of the line) is probably marginal for
VHF AM. However, the 16 bit SbPro version will go to 44Khz
and should work.

Yet another project (groan...).

--
Jeff Liebermann   Box 272   1540 Jackson Ave   Ben Lomond   CA   95005
408.336.2558 voice wb6ssy@ki6eh.#nocal.ca.usa   wb6ssy.ampr.org [44.4.18.10]
408.699.0483 digital_pager   73557,2074   cis [don't]
jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us   scruz.ucsc.edu!comix!jeffl

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 20:35:19 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!emory!
cs.utk.edu!ornl!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

References <C8nAqG.4px@athena.cs.uga.edu>, <1993Jun15.141003.22243@ke4zv.uucp>,
<1vl7lpINN79h@network.ucsd.edu>ov
Subject : Re: Digital microwave project

In article <1vl7lpINN79h@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
writes:
|> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> >>>Strictly speaking, all such transmissions are prohibited, even the
|> >>>midi sequences. The rules don't specify the format, only the content.
|>
|> Indeed, one could not, under that opinion, legally send images of sheet
|> music, or speak sequences of notes over ham radio.
|>
|> Luckily, however, the rule of law is tempered to justice by reason.
|>   - Brian

--
And who is the judge of what is music? Some would argue that rap is not
music...

++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer
         +
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198   (605) 594-6830   +
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)

```
        +
+     "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P
          +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

Date: 15 Jun 1993 19:24:41 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.UCSD.EDU
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jun14.144241.17691@ke4zv.uucp>, <C8nAqG.4px@athena.cs.uga.edu>,
<1993Jun15.141003.22243@ke4zv.uucp>
Subject : Re: Digital microwave project

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>>Strictly speaking, all such transmissions are prohibited, even the
>>>midi sequences. The rules don't specify the format, only the content.

Indeed, one could not, under that opinion, legally send images of sheet
music, or speak sequences of notes over ham radio.

Luckily, however, the rule of law is tempered to justice by reason.
    - Brian

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 1993 14:10:03 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!
ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

References <930613.142008.5Z6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>,
<1993Jun14.144241.17691@ke4zv.uucp>, <C8nAqG.4px@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Digital microwave project

In article <C8nAqG.4px@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@aisun3.ai.uga.edu (Michael
Covington) writes:
>In article <1993Jun14.144241.17691@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
writes:
>>In article <930613.142008.5Z6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>
system@garlic.sbs.com (Tony Pelliccio) writes:
>
>>>Now I know that profane/obscene material isn't permitted but all the
>>>stuff is sent compressed and unreadable unless you're running uucico
>>>etc. What is the legality of this? I mean, music can be transmitted, as
>>>digital (midi files, etc) so what would the issue be with passing

```
>>>alt.sex.stories in coded format? Just out of sheer curiosity of course.
>>
>>Strictly speaking, all such transmissions are prohibited, even the
>>midi sequences. The rules don't specify the format, only the content.
>>Practically speaking, the *intent* of the regulations is to protect
>>the public, using unsophisticated equipment, from being exposed to
>>indecent materials, and to restrict broadcast type services. So a
>>compressed data stream is just a data transmission that's unlikely
>>to be hassled.
>
>Actually, the FCC's intentions are clear, and are not quite what you
>said.  Transmission of descriptions of music is OK so long as the music
>cannot be directly demodulated as such with ordinary radio equipment
>-- that is, you can transmit all the MIDI sequences you want, but don't
>transmit music as audio on FM, AM, or SSB.

And exactly *where* in the rules does it say that? Part 97.113(d)
flatly prohibits the transmission of music. It does not specify a
modulation encoding. This part deals strictly with content, and
not the method used to convey that content. In practice, the intent
of the regulation is to stop amateurs from competing with broadcast
stations, though that's also covered in the prohibition on one way
transmissions, but the wording of the regulation applies to the content,
no matter what modulation encoding is used. In fact the prohibition
is in the same sentence with the prohibition on obscene, indecent,
or profane words, language, or meaning. And it also shares the
sentence with the prohibition on using codes and ciphers to obscure
meaning. None of these specify particular modulation encodings.
To one with the proper receiving equipment, midi sequences are
transmission of music just as much as an alt.sex.picture transmission
is a sending of indecent material for someone with the proper viewing
equipment.

Now as I stated above, I don't think you would be hassled about this
unless someone filed a complaint. The FCC doesn't make a practice of
trying to decipher the content of every digital transmission it monitors.
One binary transmission pretty much looks like any other on the spectrum
analyser.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV          |    You make it,      | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems |    we break it.      | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way             |    Guaranteed!       | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244     |                      |

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End of Packet-Radio Digest V93 #170
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